THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXVI
NUMBER 11.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1889.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH MARCH.

THE Czar has finally approved of the monument to be placed over the grave of the late General Prejevalsky on the shores of Lake Issik-Kul. The design of the monument and the inscriptions are the production of the distinguished traveller's companion and friend, M. Bildering. The *Invalide Russe* gives the following description of it :—"The monument represents a picturesque rock 28ft. high, on the top of which is perched a large eagle, emblem of strength, intrepidity, and intelligence. The eagle grasps in its talons a map of Central Asia, the arena of the scientific exploits of the deceased, and in its beak an olive branch, symbol of the peaceful scientific conquests which Russia owes to Prejevalsky. On one of the sides of the rock is a large bronze cross beneath which is the inscription, 'Nicholas Mikhailovitch Prejevalsky, born 29th of March, 1839, died 20th of October, 1888.' In the interior of the rock is cut a spiral staircase crowned with an enlarged copy of the medal struck by the Academy of Sciences in 1887 in honour of Prejevalsky, and showing the original inscription, 'To the first explorer of nature in Central Asia.'"

A REMARKABLE proposal has just been made public which points to a possible revolution in commercial telegraphy. Mr. Edwin Guest has invented a code applicable to telegraphy as well as to a vast number of other uses, in which the Roman characters of the common alphabet, the Arabic numerals, and the usual punctuation marks are employed in such a way that if the system were learnt by the clerks in the telegraph department of the Post Office, the enormous business of the department could be at once more than trebled without the outlay of an additional penny on wires or plant. The system, which the author calls Typo-Shorthand, is being employed in combination with type-writing machines for the rapid reproduction of transcript, a rate of speed of from 200 to 400 words per minute being claimed as possible. Although only the usual typographical characters are used, they are so systematically condensed that nearly every finger movement on the keyboard of the type-writer expresses a word, the average being under 1·5 movements per word in English. The Morse code already contains symbols for every character used in typo-short-hand, and the clerks would have nothing new to learn in that respect. With this new mode the inventor claims that there would be no longer any bar to three penny telegrams.

THE progress made in the matter of the North-west Frontier Defence in Rajputana is thus summarised. Bhurtpore and Jodhpore will select cavalry and infantry for special training from among their existing forces. Ulwar provides 600 cavalry and 1,000 infantry, and Kotah a regiment of infantry only. The Maharajah of Jeypore will maintain 1,000 ponies fully equipped for transport service. Bikanir will raise and maintain an armed camel corps, 500 strong.

A NEW planet has been discovered by the Nice Observatory. It has not been named but numbered. It is of the thirteenth magnitude.

INTELLIGENCE from the Afghan Turkistan is to the effect that some negotiations are going on between the Amir Abdur Rahman and Ishak Khan. The latter is at Karshi and his family at Jizak.

AN expedition will probably be despatched against the border tribes at Kohat, where His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has just been touring.

ON the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Government has reduced the travelling allowances of the General Superintendent of Thuggi and Dacoity Operations and the Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.

MR WHITE, Director of Public Instruction, N.W.P. and Oudh, writing to an up-country contemporary, calls the attention of the public to the manufacture of macaroni, lately established by the Capuchin Monks in charge of the Catholic Orphanage at Sardhana in the Mirut District. They have, he says, imported from Italy machinery with the latest improvements, which turns out macaroni of all kinds, as well as vermicelli from flour, ground at the Delhi Flour Mills. Mr. White has tried the product, and found it excellent—certainly superior to that ordinarily procurable in tins, imported from Italy, and sold at about Re. 1-12 a seer. The Managers can deliver their macaroni at the Sardhana Railway Station in boxes of not less than 10 seers at the rate of 10 annas a seer, and on more favorable terms, if wholesale orders are given.

TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH.

A GWALIOR correspondent writes to a contemporary that the young Maharajah Scindhia has completely recovered. The Durbar has appreciated the medical skill of Dr. Crofts by offering him a reward of Rs. 5,000.

THE Maharajah of Baroda has recently issued orders to appoint Srimant Maharaj Sampatrao Gaekwar, His Highners's younger brother, in the Revenue Department of the Navsari Division. He was at Oxford for sometime, and came out to India with His Highness in 1888. He has on various occasions acted as Private Secretary, relieving Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Dorabji Khandalawalla.

A WELL-POLISHED glass rod, rendered luminous throughout its length by a small electric lamp at one end, is used by two Vienna physicians for illuminating from the outside some of the cavities of the body, such as the larynx and the nose. Placed against the skin of throat, it lights up the interior of the larynx sufficiently for surgical operation.

"ARGUS" of the *World* writes :—"Sir Charles and Lady Dilke have returned to England after an absence of four months, which they have spent in India with Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts. Sir Charles, as I stated some time ago, accompanied Sir Frederick on his tour of inspection, on the North-West frontier, of the new military roads which the Government are making, and expresses himself in the most enthusiastic manner concering the direction they take and their method of construction. Sir Charles intends to publish his diary of the journey in the next number of the *Fortnightly Review*, to be followed by another article on the military and political position in India. With his personal knowledge of the country, supplemented also by the best local information, it will be interesting to read what Sir Chesles has to say on England's policy with regard to her Indian Empire, and her relations towards Russia.

GREAT distress prevails in Ahmednuggur in the Bombay Presidency from want of grain resulting from scarcity of rainfall. The Local Board has sanctioned eighty thousand rupees to start famine works.

THE Government of India have given their serious attention to the prevalence of typhoid fever in Upper India, and an enquiry into the condition of the Lucknow and Mirut garrisons has been ordered.

THE following is from the *Faridpur Hitaishini*, a vernacular paper recently started in Lower Bengal. "Many people are aware of the case of Rukhmabai. Dadaji married Rukhmbabi according to the rites prescribed by the Hindoo Shastras. Rukhmi did not go to her husband's house, although she was repeatedly entreated. Dadaji instituted a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, which case was decided by the Bombay High Court. A similar case has arisen in Faridpore. The facts of the case are as follow. One Durga Charan Guha of Bramandi, married Srimati Manakadasi, daughter of Haran Chundra Raha, of Chomorodi. Some years ago Baboo Bepin Behari Roy, zemindar of Manikdah, became *Anushthanik Brahma*. Durga Charan Guha joined him, and was excommunicated from his caste for eating food cooked by Mahommedans. His wife, Manakadasi, declined to follow him (in his change of faith). Durga Charan Guha therefore instituted a suit before the first Munsif of Bhanga for the restitution of conjugal rights and possession of his wife. The defandant in her defence stated that she did not dispute the marriage, and that she was willing to go to her husband if he would make atonement in the manner prescribed by the Hindoo Shastras. On behalf of the plaintiff it was argued that in his case, such atonement was unnecessary, inasmuch as the eating of food cooked by Mahommedans is not destructive of Hinduism, *i.e.*, there is offence against the Shastras. The Officiating munsiff, Babu Bejoy Gopal Bose, also came to this conclusion. The plantiff's claim was, therefore, decreed. Against this decision the defendant has appealed to our worthy District Judge, Mr. B. L. Gupta. We will not say anything on the merits or demerits of this case until it is finally decided." Much ado about nothing.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH MARCH.

INDIA RUBBER in being tried for paving streets in several German towns. The first pavement of the kind was laid by Herr Busse, of Linde on the Goethe Bridge, in Hanover, in 1887. The material is claimed to combine the elasticity of rubber with the resistance of stone, and to be perfectly noiseless, unaffected by heat or cold, and less slippery than asphalt.

DR. G RUHLAND has been deputed to India by the German and Bavarian Governments to study questions relating to the trade and agriculture of the country. After doing India, the Doctor goes on to the Australian Colonies for the same purpose.

THE degree of LL.D. by examination in London was conferred upon a young Punjabi Mahomedan, Mr. Muhammad Suder-ud-in Khan of the Middle Temple, and son of Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Lahore, by the New York University, on the 16th of February last.

IT is believed in certain quarters that some correspondence is going on between Lord Dufferin and Mr. Bradlaugh regarding certain statements made by the ex-Viceroy in his speech at the last St. Andrew's Dinner. Mr. Bradlaugh asked Lord Dufferin if His Lordship had verified those statements from the Congress Reports. Lord Dufferin replied that he had. Mr. Bradlaugh then pointed out how the anti-Congress statements were at variance with the real truth.

SERIOUS complications are reported from Cashmere. It is said that a number of letters formerly in the possession of Luchman Dass, the late Minister, have now fallen into Colonel Nisbet's hands, and they are said to reveal a long course of treasonable designs on the part of the Maharajah, among them a plot to posion Mr. Plowden, the late Resident. It is further added that the Maharajah to whom Colonel Nisbet at once took the letters, did not attempt to deny the charge, but himself proposed a plan under which he should abdicate. Is this a story got up by the enemies of the Maharaja ? Luchman Das, a dismissed servant of the Maharajh, who is said to have been originally in possession of the letters, is reported to be himself suspicious about the genuineness of the letters.

Professor Huxley thus states his views about man :—

> I know no study which is so unutterably saddening as that of the evolution of humanity, as it is set forth in the annals of history. Out of the darkness of pre-historic ages man emerges with the marks of his lowly origin strong upon him. He is a brute, only more intelligent than the other brutes ; a blind prey to impulses, which as often as not lead him to destruction : a victim to endless illusions, which make his mental existence a terror and a burden and fill his physical life with barren toil and battle. He attains a certain degree of physical comfort, and develops a more or less workable theory of life in such favourable situations as the plains of Mesopotamia and of Egypt, and then for thousands and thousands of years struggles with varying fortune attended by infinite wickedness, bloodshed and misery, to maintain himself at this point against the greed and ambition of his fellow-men. He makes a point of killing and otherwise persecuting all those who first try to get him to move on ; and when he has moved on a step foolishly confers post-mortem deification on his victims. He exactly repeats the process with all who want to move a step yet further : and the best men of the best epochs are simply those who make the fewest blunders and commit the fewest sins.

Had Professor Huxley been acquainted with the annals of Indian history his study of the evolution of humanity would not have been so saddening as it is.

THE latest telegraphic advices from Bhamo state that a column under Major SPENCER, 400 strong, on its way to Mansi, thirteen miles distant from Bhamo, was fired upon by dacoits and one naick

killed. The party is to remain at Mansi until further orders. The country round is said to be greatly disturbed, and more fighting has been reported from the direction of Mogoung, particulars of which have not yet transpired.

THURSDAY, 14TH MARCH.

THE *Statesman* says:—"We learn privately from Mandalay, that the Theebaw-Tsawbwa of the Shan States has recently had an interview with the Chief Commissioner, at which Sir CHARLES CROSTHWAITE made certain proposals to him to make over to the British Government the forests and ruby mines in his territory. The Tsawbwa, we are told, declined to do so, and was to return to his own State on the 2nd instant."

TELEGRAPHIC advices has been received in Bombay, we learn, to the effect that upon Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD's arrival in London, he was invited to an interview with Lord CROSS. The interview was held on the 13th ultimo., when the SECRETARY OF STATE informed Mr. BIRDWOOD that the mamlatdars who gave evidence before the Crawford Commission of having bought their appointments, had been suspended.

MR. HARRINGTON, in a letter to the *Indian Daily News*, makes some suggestions for filling up our tanks, which in our opinion seem very practicable and of much value, and we wish that they should not be overlooked. Mr. Harrington writes:—

Another, and a better plan still for filling up these tanks, would be to excavate a channel between Tolly's Nullah at Kalighat and Sealdah—a distance of about four miles. This scheme would have the following advantages:—

1—It would bring good running water at certain states of the tides right into the interior of the Suburbs.

2—It would provide drainage for the ground surface.

3—It would lower the subsoil water, thereby reducing ground dampness.

4—It would give an open air space of say four miles long and 50 feet broad.

5—It would give a water highway.

6—Under a strict system of nightsoil removal, underground sewerage would not be necessary, or would be required to a limited extent only.

This latter is a crowning advantage, since the cost of sewering the newly incorporated area will—I am told—be forty lakhs of rupees. Now, the capital cost of a channal between Tolly's Nullah at Kalighat and Sealdah would be about a third of this sum. As to how far this expenditure might be covered by reclaiming low lands and tanks, I cannot express a decided opinion about without the aid of plans and estimates, but I believe that the scheme might be made a highly remunerative one to the municipality.

A BANQUET was recently given by the Eighty Club, at which Earl Spencer and Mr. Parnell were the guests of the evening. Earl Spencer made a speech in which he said that he rejoiced that Mr. Parnell had vindicated his character, and shown that he had the qualities of a great leader. Mr. Parnell, who was received with a perfect ovation, re-affirmed that England and Ireland were indissolubly linked. Lord Roseberry said that the occasion was historic, and signalized the burying of ancient national animosity.

GREAT excitement prevails in Bombay in consequence of thefts and murders perpetrated in daylight. The other day two murders were committed, but the police have not yet succeeded in finding the murderers. A rumour is in circulation to the effect that a man, who is supposed to have committed the above two murders, has declared that he will never fall into the hands of the police before he has murdered a hundred persons. The Bombay Government have come forward with a reward of Rs. 300, which will be given to any one who will give information leading to the arrest of the perpetrators of the two murders. A memorial signed by almost all the residents of Bombay has been forwarded to the Bombay Government, praying that some arrangement should be made by which such ghastly crimes and perpetual thefts could be checked. The Government have also been requested to strengthen the police force, the present one being insufficient to meet the requirements of the increasing population of Bombay.

ON Mr. H. J. Reynolds retiring from the service on the 7th April, Mr. Halliday, who has been acting for Mr. Peacock in the Bengal Board of Revenue, will be confirmed in his appointment.

THE changes, which the Lancashire mill-owners require to be made in the Factory Legislation in India, is that children of tender years should not be worked more than they can, and that the mills be closed on Sundays as in England. The wish of the Lancashire mill-owners for the change is said to proceed from motives which are not so 'philanthropical' as they are professed to be.

THE Government of India have forwarded their despatch on the Factory Act to the Secretary of State.

FRIDAY, 15TH MARCH.

THE *British Medical Journal* understands that soon after the meeting of Parliament Sir W. Hart-Dyke will be questioned on the subject of short sight in children. Various high authorities are of opinion that this and other visual defects are largely on the increase, and it is with the view of testing the accuracy of these statements that Government will be asked to authorize the examination of a large number of children by an impartial ophthalmic surgeon.

THE London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—"I understand that the expenses of the Parnell Commission, so far as the *Times* is concerned, will not fall on that journal. Mr. Walter intends to bear all the cost of the proceedings himself, and will carry out this intention even if it involves the sale of his estate of Bearwood."

ANOTHER LONDON correspondent writes of the Parnell Commission and its cost:—It is probably only a malicious invention that owing to the crushing expenditure entailed upon them by this never-to be-forgotten investigation, the managers of the *Times* will be unable to pay their proprietors any dividend this year, and that large numbers of their employes are being discharged, but it seems to be true that up to a few days ago the proceedings had cost Mr. Walter and his co-owners upwards of £110,000! The expenses of the other side, compared with this amount, are believed to be comparatively light. Sir C. Russell receives only £1,000 a week, while the Attorney General's brief was marked 1,500 guineas, and he has had a 'fearful' refresher on each of the fifty-eight days which have passed since he opened his case. And the case is not yet concluded; I suppose it will still go on; and then there will be the reply and the long cross-examination of the witnesses for the defence! All meaning 'refreshers.' It would not be far wrong to calculate £200,000 to £300,000 as the ultimate cost to the *Times* and those concerned on the other side and the Government."

OF the effect of the telegrams regarding the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris on its Bombay branch, the *Times of India* says:—"The news supplied by Reuter on Friday last did not come altogether unawares. A well-known firm, dealing largely in finance operations with London and Paris, had a letter, we hear, by the mail of the 25th January last informing them of the state of affairs, and telling them to be prepared for "squalls," at the same time assurring them that there was no real danger. The news was so well kept, that we hear neither the brokers working in that office, nor even the chief manager, knew anything about it till Reuter's telegram made the whole thing public. The head of the house took note of letter, and locked it up, which was quite the proper thing to do with intelligence of such importance and affecting such wide interests. On Saturday morning there was some distrust amongst depositors, who, as a simple matter of fact, cannot have any idea of the resources of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, However, the worst is now over, and when the fixed depositors in the local bank found that they could recover their money at once on payment of discount, they preferred as a rule to leave it where it was and save the discount, which is said to have been fixed at 15 per cent per annum."

TUESDAY next has been fixed for the balloon ascent and descent in the parachute. The Calcutta Maidan has been fixed upon for the event. It is stated that the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne will witness the performance.

THE *Times'* correspondent in the Russian capital, telegraphing on February 19, says:—"Just four years and nine days ago, when the difficulties and dangers attending the Afghan Boundary Commission were beginning to be felt, Her Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Edward Thornton, was honored by the presence of the Czar at a ball in the British Embassy. Although it is a tradition of the Embassy to offer an invitation to the Emperor and Empress once during the winter, it is nevertheless very seldom that their Majesties go to visit the representatives of the Powers except on certain special occasions, and a visit is naturally always a sign of most friendly relations between His Majesty's Government and that of the country whose Envoy is thus distinguished. On the occasion referred to four years ago the Czar's visit to Sir Edward Thornton was considered to imply, in the circumstances, that His Imperial Majesty was as anxious as Sir Edward himself to have matters on the Afghan frontier settled in an amicable and mutually satisfactory manner. To-night the Czar and Czarina are the guests of Sir Robert and Lady Morier, and curiously enough, the Afghan frontier has again been brought into prominence by the exaggerated alarms of Russians and Bokharans in the Transcaspian. These alarms have now been allayed and there is no fear at present of another dangerous incident like that on the Kushk. The visit of the Czar and all the Imperial family to the British Embassy is significant at this moment, not only as a proof of friendly relations such as have not always existed with a Salisbury Cabinet, but also as showing His Majesty's cordial feelings towards the Ambassador personally.

SATURDAY, 16TH MARCH

GENERAL Nassau Lees, whose death is announced, was Principal of the Calcutta Madrissa at one time. He became proprietor of the *Times of India* about the year 1870, and remained so ever since.

WE hear that Rajah Sir Sourendramohun Tagore has been invited by the King of Norway and Sweden to be present at the forthcoming International Congress of Orientalists at Stockholm, and also to take with him some of his oriental works.

IT is said, in a Berlin morning paper, that the Empress Frederick will only remain a short time in the Prussian capital after her return from England, and that her Majesty intends to withdraw from the Berlin Court and spend part of the year at her own estate, Friendrichsdorf, and the rest of the year abroad with Princesses Victoria and Margaret. It is also stated that the Empress Frederick is about to devote her time to the compilation of memoirs of the late Emperor, which will be comprised in four octavo volumes.

THERE is a remarkable article in the *Economist* on the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, the point of which is that Monarchy is in danger of dying out, owing to the increase in lunacy in the Royal families of Europe. Our contemporary has seen a list "of more than twenty Princes and Princesses who have been under medical care for mental affections, and the number, it is said, displays a tendency to peculiarly rapid increase. If all the monarchs go mad, the people may in time become sane enough to dispense with their services. But as the contingency seems very remote, all that can be hoped for at present is that the practice of breeding in and in, which is the result of the exclusiveness of Royal caste, will be modified by widening the area of Royal marriages."

A REPORT has obtained currency in England that the Marquis of Dufferin will join the Government as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at no distant date.

AN up-country paper states that His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has telegraphed to the Prince of Wales that he intends to contribute a lakh of rupees more towards the funds of the Imperial Institute.

It does not appear to be certain that the Ameer will visit Herat and Southern Afghanistan before returning to Cabul. No preparations have been made yet at Herat for his reception.

IN public Durbar, the Amir of Afghanistan recently announced that he had no intentions of a hostile character against Russia.

THE *Indian Daily News* says that "Messrs. F. M. Halliday and C. E. Buckland, both of the Local Board of Revenue, have been deputed by the Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, to collect subscriptions in aid of the Fund from the residents of Calcutta and its Suburbs, and a subscription book is being circulated in public Offices in Calcutta."

THE Budget programme is likely to be as follows:—Sir David Barbour will bring forward the Putwari Cess Bill for consideration on the 27th, and he will then state the financial position of the Government, after that the Council will adjourn for a day to allow the members to study the figures and facts, and then on the 29th, the Budget discussion will take place. It is expected that the Finance Minister may be able just to make both ends meet, but no surplus is anticipated.

LORD DUFFERIN AND AVA arrived in London from Italy on the 19th February, and was met on the platform by several private friends and the members of the India Council. Among those assembled on the platform were Lady Dufferin, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Maitland, representing Lord Cross, Mr. Luard Pattison, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Sir Owen T. Burne, Major General Sir Peter Lumsden, Sir Charles A. Turner, Sir Edward Bradford, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir John Strachey and Sir James Brathwaite Peile.

IN the House of Lords on the 21st ult., the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Ripon, took the oath, subscribed the Roll of Parliament, and took his seat on his elevation to a marquisate.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., on *Monday*, the 11*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Hydrokinetics. Conjugate Functions and Uniplanar Stream Lines.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., on *Thursday*, the 21*st Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

Subject : Hydrokinetics. Vortex Motion. Helmholtz's Theorems.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

March 16th, 1889

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1889.

SANITARY PROGRESS IN INDIA.

SIR HENRY CUNNINGHAM had so completely identified himself with the Calcutta Public Health Society that he has not been able to forget it even after leaving India for good. While here he used to advocate the cause of the Society in season and out of season, and without any regard for appearance and sense of public good. He did not confine himself to his own legitimate sphere. As a learned lawyer and for a long time a Judge of the highest tribunal in this country, he can speak and write with great force on matters legal and judicial. There is ample room for reform in the laws and judicial administration of India. But, strange to say, subjects pertaining to his own profession have no attraction for Sir Henry Cunningham. He can render valuable public services in connection with judicial reform. Somehow or other he abjures this important question with unswerving resolution, and his legal writings are unknown. He has thought fit to assume the role of an amateur sanitarian, and he loses no opportunity to appear before the public in this capacity. Sir Henry Cunningham seems to have thought that the work he has done in connection with the Health Society would be forgotten if it were not duly placed on record. When he retired the ungrateful residents of Calcutta did not present him with a valedictory address acknowledging the services he had rendered in connection with the Health Society. He has, therefore, come forward to write his own epitaph. In tendering his resignation of the office of President of the Health Society, Sir Henry has addressed a long letter to its Secretary, Mr. Simmons. The letter is a statement of the work done by the Society under the guidance of Sir Henry Cunningham in promoting the sanitation of India, during the short period of its existence. Sir Henry claims that the Society has succeeded in persuading the Government of Bengal to remodel the Municipal administration of Calcutta. The facts of this case are too well known to the public to need any comments. It was chiefly owing to its persistent denunciations that Sir Rivers Thompson came forward to interfere with the administration of the Calcutta Municipality. The new Municipal Bill which excited so much opposition among the Native community was introduced at the instance of the Health Society. This retrograde measure was carried through the Council in haste without affording ample opportunity to the public to examine and criticise its provisions ; and under the pretext of amalgamating the town with the suburbs, material alterations have been made in the law, and the independence of the Corporation has been practically destroyed. Sir Henry Cunningham naturally congratulates the Health Society on having achieved this result. He says :—"In another respect the Society has done a useful work. An altogether erroneous idea had gained ground as to what was termed the independence of public bodies. A Municipality once created was, according to this view, sacred from all interference either on the part of Government which created it, or of the individuals whose concerns it administered. Every attempt at supervision or control was resented as a breach of privilege and a violation the principle of Local Self-Government. Against this dangerous fallacy the Public Health Society entered its protests. It pointed out that even in England the various bodies entrusted with the control of the public health were carefully supervised and strictly controlled, and that whenever, through ignorance or contumacy, a public body was found to be misinterpreting or neglecting its duties, a very vigorous order of interference was unhesitatingly applied. We urged that in the interests of the community, the Government could not, with any propriety, renounce its responsibility for the effective remedying of evils known to be preventible, and was bound, in each instance, to secure that the machinery which it had called into existence should work with adequate efficiency." It is certainly desirable that the Government should be able to coerce local bodies which neglect their duties. With this view ample powers of control and supervision are vested in the executive. If these powers are to be increased, it is much better that Local Self-Government should cease to exist altogether. During the famous controversy which ended with the passing of the new Municipal Act, the Calcutta Corporation never claimed exemption from Government control. It merely urged that the power of Government to interfere with it was limited by law, and the correctness of this view was placed beyond the shadow of a doubt by the collapse of the Commission appointed under Section 28 of the old Municipal Act, which expires on the 31st instant. At the instance of the Health Society Sir Rivers Thompson resolved to destroy entirely the independence of the Corporation and make it practically a department of the Bengal Secretariat. We readily admit that in accomplishing this work, which has thrown the country back, the Health Society, through the indefatigable efforts and untiring zeal of its late President, did yeoman's service to the Bengal Government ; but we cannot surely congratulate the Society upon the results of its labours in this direction. The Society should, indeed, have felt ashamed of its share in the task of destroying the independence of the Calcutta Corporation.

That the Society from the date of its foundation has persistently advocated the establishment of Provincial Sanitary Boards and a reversion to the system of local loans, is beyond question. But Sir Henry Conningham has greatly overestimated the benefits which these two measures are expected to confer upon the country. The creation of Provincial Sanitary Commissions was recommended by the Royal Commission of 1859. The Government of India, however, knowing fully the uselessness of boards, substituted for the proprosed Provincial Commission a single official under the designation of Sanitary Commissioner. But the Supreme Government has now yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon it, and accepted the proposal for the creation of Provincial Sanitary Commissions; but he would be a very sanguine man who would persuade himself to believe that the establishment of such boards would have any appreciable effect on the sanitary development of the country. The Resolution of the Government of India on sanitation published in July last was altogether disappointing, as it did not face the difficulties to be overcome in promoting sanitation. The Supreme Government laid down that three things are required for the organization of a complete system of local sanitation, *viz.*, funds, local co-operation and official agency ; but about two of these the Government said very little of a definite character. The Provincial Sanitary Board is to consist of an officer of approved administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner and an officer of the Public Works Department, with one or more non-official members appointed by the Local Government. The non-official members may be left altogether out of consideration, as they can serve no useful purpose. They will be of little help to the Board in the discharge of its duties. Of the official members, the Sanitary Commissioner will probably do no more than what he now does; while it is not clear from the Government Resolution whether the other two members will also act *ex officio* or devote their entire energies to their new office. As the Sanitary Board will be placed under the immediate control of the Provincial Government, it will be nothing more than a department of the local secretariat. We have always held the view that it is idle to talk of promoting sanitation in India before the material condition of the masses has been improved. People who find it extremely difficult to keep their body and soul together connot be expected to observe the laws of health and get rid of their insanitary surroundings. The sooner this is understood by enthusiatic sanitary reformers like Sir Henry Cunningham, the better for the country.

It is needless to say that Sir Henry is in perfcet raptures over the recent Resolution of Government announcing a reversion to the policy of granting loans to Municipalities for construction of works of public utility. There can be no doubt that this measure, if properly carried out, will do more practical good than the establishment of Provincial Sanitary Boards. Until this Resolution was issued, Municipalities had no means of raising money to effect the sanitary improvements urged upon them. This difficulty will now be removed to some extent. But Sir Henry Cunningham is mistaken in thinking that the Resolution referred to will confer wide-spread and lasting benefits on the country. After quoting some passages from the Resolution, Sir Henry observes :—"The principle thus clearly enunciated, there can be no question of its ultimate application. A local improvement loan, such as we recommend, would, no doubt, be a favourite investment. Money would be secured by the Government of India on the property of the borrowing municipality. It need in no way interfere with the ordinary borrowings of the Government; it would, without any cost to the Imperial Treasury, bring substantial relief to the municipalities, and it would relieve the Government from the anomalous and absurd predicament of enjoining reforms, which it knows the recipients of its injunctions to be incapable of effecting and which it will not help them to effect." In saying that a local improvement loan would be a favourite investment, Sir Henry Cunningham shows that he has misapprehended the scope of the Resolution of which he speaks. The Resolution nowhere announces the policy of raising local loans for construction of local works. That policy, the reader may remember, was adopted by Sir John Strachey when he was Finance Minister of India ; but it has, like Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy, turned out an utter failure. The Government of India does not propose the constitution of a Local Loans Fund. It knows very well that any Local Loans Fund it might form would necessarily be money borrowed on the Imperial credit. All that the Government of India has declared its intention of doing in the Resolution referred to is, that it will lend money to municipalities of approved solvency on the guarantee of the Local Government. It is quite superfluous to say that the usefulness of the measure will depend entirely on the amount to be placed annually at the credit of the Local Governments for advances to municipalities. This amount is not likely to be a large one, as the money for the purpose can only be raised on the credit of the Government of India, as part of the scheme for providing the funds needed for the year.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN BOMBAY, MADRAS AND THE PUNJAB.

A RECENT issue of the *Gazette of India* contains the Government Resolutions on the Revenue reports of irrigation works in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and in the Punjab. These resolutions are an interesting study and clearly exhibit the financial results of irrigation works in three out of the five important provinces of India. Taking the Bombay Presidency, we find that the total expenditure, direct and indirect, on irrigation works in the Deccan and Guzerat to the end of the official year 1887-88 was in round numbers, 230 lakhs of rupees. No additions were made to the number of works in operation during the year. The gross revenue of the year was 3½ lakhs, and the working ex-

penses amounted to 2½ lakhs. There was thus a surplus of a lakh, which represents a percentage of 3·43 on the capital outlay. These results can not but be pronounced extremely unsatisfactory. It appears that out of the ten Major Works which are now in operation, only four covered their working expenses of the year, and none of them covered the interest charges. The net earnings of the seven Productive works were practically the net earnings of a single work—the Mutha Canal; of the remaining six, two just earned enough to cover the loss on the four deficit canals. Among the 25 Minor Works, thirteen covered their working expenses and the others worked at a loss. The losses being on the whole greater than the profits. That irrigation works are not much appreciated in the Bombay Presidency is evidenced by the fact that the area actually irrigated is only a small fraction of the area irrigable by the canals. The Protective Works in 1887-88 irrigated only 5 per cent of the area irrigable, the Productive Works 15 per cent and the Minor works about ten per cent.

The irrigation works of Madras are divided into four classes. The first class of works—the major works—are provided for out of Imperial Revenues, the other three classes of works are entirely provincialised. The total capital expenditure incurred for the construction of major and minor works in the Madras Presidency to the end of 1887-88, amounted to 644 lakhs. Eight productive and five minor works are in active operation, though not yet completed to the full extent of which they are capable. The return on the capital laid out on productive works was 6.2 per cent, the profits on the Godaveri, Krishna and Cavery Canals being more than to cover the loss on the one unsuccessful work of that class, the Karnul Canal. These results do at first sight appear very satisfactory and encouraging; but it must be remembered that the system under which irrigation revenue in Madras is calculated is a peculiar one. The Government of India thus describes the system:—In the Godaveri and Krishna Deltas, the land is assessed as if it were unirrigated and a water-rate is added varying according to the crop sown. Elsewhere the land is assessed as irrigated and a credit is given to Irrigation, being the difference between the actual Land Revenue and what would have been paid if the land had been dry. To this figure is added a share of enhanced Land Revenue * * * From the irrigation revenue is deducted the estimated amount of revenue due to old irrigation before the works constructed by the British Government came into operation; and a further charge of 5 per cent is deducted from the balance, to represent the cost of collection which is borne by the Civil Department." It will be seen that the Madras system of calculation is a very intricate one. One thing, however, is clear. The returns by irrigation works in the Madras as Presidency are swelled by including what are called indirect receipts. We have over and over again pointed out in these columns that the so-called indirect receipts of irrigation works are more or less fallacious. It must, however, be admitted that the Godaveri, Krishna and Caveri Canals are really reproductive works, and pay the interest on the capital invested in them. Sir Arthur Cotton is never tired of expatiating on the success of these canals; but we must not forget that their conditions are exceptionally favourable. Navigation is a source of revenue in four canals. The receipts from this source in the Godaveri and Krishna have increased, but navigation is still a very losing business on the Kurnal, and Buckingham canals. Buckingham Canal is not likely ever to be a remunerative work. The Government of India thus speaks of the Kurnul Canal: "The financial position of this canal is in the last degree unsatisfactory; not only did the Revenue fall off during the last year, and the irrigated area decrease, but at no time since the Canal was bought by Government has it been worked except at a heavy loss. There is a loss both in navigation and irrigation, and while the irrigation return is Rs. 2·5 per acre irrigated, the cost of working expenses falls at Rs. 6·5 per acre: and there is no prospect of any material improvement." Comments are superfluous. The Karnul Canal, like the Orissa Canals, was purchased from a bankrupt Joint-Stock Company in the expectation that the investment would yield a handsome return.

The total capital outlay on irrigation works in the Punjab to the end of 1887-88 was 595 lakhs, exclusive of contributions by Native States for the Sirhind Canal. The gross Assessments amounted to 57 lakhs showing increase of ten lakhs over the figures of the previous year, the working expenses to 27¾ lakhs and profits to 29½ lakhs, while the interest charges payable were 21⅜ lakhs. The profits show a return of 4·62 per cent. on the capital invested by the British Government. In 1886-87 the percentage was 3·70 and in 1885-86, 3·62. The Protective and Productive Works, on which alone interest is charged, show a profit of 25½ lakhs, which represents a return of 4·41 per cent. on their capital outlay. Looking separately into the financial results of protective and Productive works up to the end of 1887-88, we note that the Swat Canal does not pay its way. Its earnings are not sufficient to pay its interest charges, and there is a balance of 9 lakhs against the Bari Doab Canal, and of 84 lakhs against the Sirhind Canal. The Government of India observes:—"Within two years the Bari Doab Canal will have cleared off its balance of interest charges, and by that time it is hoped that the Sirhind Canal will meet its interest charges, and commence to clear off the large balance against it. The only irrigation work in the Pubjab which shows a clear balance-sheet is the Western Jumna Canal. The balance of net profits to the credit of this Canal to the end of 1887-88. amounted to nearly three crores of rupees. But the Western Jumna Canal, we must not forget, is an old Mahomedan work, which has been restored by the British Government at a small expenditure, which represents nothing like its real cost. Indeed, as Lord Salisbury declared in his famous Manchester speech, the only irrigation works in India which show a clear balance-sheet are those which had for their basis the works of Native rulers.

AGE OF CONSENT.

THE latest truth in Biology is that putrifaction always results in germs of new organisations, and this law seems to obtain not only in the physical but also in the moral world. Certain it is that the breaking down of the old order of things in the social organisation of India has resulted in "microbes of putrifaction" which indicate no progress in culture. If our society at one time was extremely simple, it was also perfectly chaste, and in cultivated society conversation was generally free from topics suggesting dissolute ideas. The rising generation has made an advance in this respect, but it is all in the way to hypocrisy. There is a great deal of show and talk about chastity, improvement, repugnance to loose conversation and general prudery in every respect, but the curse is the more intensified because it lies hidden. Youngsters now-a-days denounce immorality much more frequently than what their ancestors did before them; but in their denouncements they indulge in references which would have greatly shocked their fathers. This is particularly the case with the self-styled reformers of our society. They revel in language which cannot but shock the sense of propriety of men who are free from the "microbes of putrifaction." Mr. Malabari, *facile princeps* among reformers, is particularly obnoxious to this remark. After indulging to his heart's content on the moral horrors of enforced widowhood he has now taken up, for want of a better occupation, the defects of the Penal Code as regards 'the age of consent.' It is undeniable that the law in this respect is defective; but it has not been shown that any material harm results from that defect. The records of the Criminal Courts of the country do not show such a state of things in that respect as calls for a change in the law, and where society does not suffer in the least by the present state of things, it would be folly to resort to a change in search of a theoretic perfection. It has been said that society suffers greatly by the defective wording of the law, but it suffers silently, because the matter is one of such strict privacy that in the majority of cases no judicial cognizance can be taken of them with any prospect of benefit. This is, however, a mere begging of the question. The *onus probandi* lies with the reformers, and they are very illogical in asking the public to take their words on trust, because they have no evidence to produce. They place themselves out of Court by their own showing, and we would have taken no notice of them, but for an attempt which has been made, with some partial success, to take in the public unawares. Mr. Malabari once scored a big number by writing letters to private gentlemen, asking their opinion about widow marriage, and he has resorted to that plan in the present instance and got a few sympathetic replies. Among them we notice two or three European names of high standing in Bombay society and of Sir Alfred Croft and Professor Tawney of our city, and it is due to the Hindu community to say that these men have been very much mistaken in playing themselves into the hands of the reformers. We have already said that theoretically the wording of the law is defective; but we cannot for a moment accept the specific proposition made of removing this defect. In Hindu law there is no provision whatever about the "age of consent;" and we believe Muhammadan law is equally silent on the subject. The Penal Code has, however, fixed the limit at 10 years, and the reformers hold that the defect would be remedied by raising the limit of age from 10 to 12 years. We do not object to the wording of the law, as practically it does no harm and such a law is not wanted, except in states of society to which the *Pall Mall Gazette* lately gave such an unenviable notoriety. Sir Alfred Croft is a legislator, but we doubt if he would deliberately say that a girl of 12 may be trusted to exercise her discretion in a matter in which she is avowedly incompetent at 10. Professor Tawney is a profound scholar but he will not we fancy, argue that as 12 is in advance on 10, therefore it is an advance in the right direction It is playing with the grave subject, to argue on such frivolous grounds. One may as well argue that as 10 years and a day are more than 10 years, there is case for the reformers to take action. We freely admit that the consent of a girl of 10 is no consent at all, but we also hold that a consent at 12 is equally worthless. A girl of 14 or 16 is not capable of legally signing a note-of-hand for five rupees, and she is *ipso facto* a great deal more incompetent to give her consent to defile her person at 12. The law of minority should have, theoretically speaking, uniformity in all matters, whether of person or of purse, and it is no logical argument to suggest a different course. Some of the correspondents seem to feel this difficulty, but they try to evade it by referring to the custom of the country and the propriety of a compromise in dealing with matters of national custom. In this, however, they play false to their own conscience; possibly in some cases they have yielded to the weakness of flesh. They cannot deny that morally and physically it is of infinite more importance that the persons of our rising womanhood should be protected with more care than their purse, and if it is so, they betray their conscience to pander to the requirements of depraved custom or of their taste. We cannot plead ourselves guilty to such a weakness; we are willing to a change in the law which would make no distinction about person or property; but we look upon it as a detestable moral weakness to give our adherence to such a compromise as the reformers have suggested. We look upon such a compromise as a positive dereliction of duty. It is obvious that at least some of the reformers look upon the movement as not so much directed against the "age of consent," as to a change of the marriage law of the country, and this we look upon as a fraud even more offensive than the compromise in question.

THE POLICY OF ABANDONMENT.

Even Nero had a flower thrown on his grave by an unknown hand, and surely the case of the P. W. D. desiring to abandon the embankment works in the littoral tracts is not so totally bad as to be in want of defenders. The question is a very complicated one, and involves many issues which it is impossible to take note of in a weekly newspaper. The defenders, however, deserve to be known, as they include in their ranks men who have a claim from their lofty scientific position to speak with authority. Colonel Haig, *facile princeps* among them, is the same officer who some years ago advocated inaction on the part of Government in the matter of epidemic fever in Lower Bengal, as it was he said to be an effort of nature to relieve the country from the stress of over-population. He held that the country produced less food than what would suffice for the population it contained, and that when the population would be reduced to a number which can be supported by the food-supply of the country, the fever would cease. The fever has since certainly ceased, but it remains to be shown that the reduction of population has taken place to any appreciable extent to serve as a cause. In the case of floods, he held that the spill of the rivers concerned was too much to be carried away to the ocean at a small cost, and the best way to deal with it would be to let it cover the face of the country, to wash away the over-population, and then there would be nobody to suffer from inundations. He did not use the identical words which we do, but he meant as much. His suggestion it is, which under some form or other, has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, and now forms the pith of the subject under consideration. We need, however, take no note of it now, as the Government resolution, which accepts a modified form of it, provides (secs. 9 and 19) a full enquiry and scientific survey to be made on the subject of abandonment, before coming to a final resolution about it.

The next defenders are the economists. They hold that the general taxpayer should not be made to pay for the benifit of local communities. Those who directly suffer from inundations, both ryots and zemindars, are the persons who should pay for their protection, and no money should go out of the general exchequer for such work. By parity of reasoning the cost of putting down the Kuki and Lushai raiders should go out from the pockets of the teaplanters and others who suffer from such raids, and not out of the state purse. The argument, however, is so silly that we need say nothing further about it.

The next defenders are those who are guided by selfish motives. They own lands on the left bank of the Damodar on which side there is a strong bund which it is not in contemplation to abandon, and they think that the abandonment on the right side would serve to render their side doubly secure, leaving the unfortunate dwellers on the right side to their fate. Their policy is that of the men whom Bacon describes as willing to set fire to a village to poach an egg. Every man of course has a right to advocate that which would do him good, but the outside public who has to judge of things on their merit, apart from all considerations of loss or gain, are bound by different rules, and we belong to that class.

We come next to the officers of Government who are employed on embankment works. They suffer great trouble and annoyance when inundations cause breaches in their bunds, and often entail upon them the displeasure of their superior officers, and the risk of breaches is the most prominent where inundations are held in check by embankments on both sides of a channel. It was through their advice that the embankments on the right side of the Damodar were partially abandoned in 1856-59, and the immunity that this has given to the embankment on the left side is the subject of their constant laudation. As a matter of fact, however, the good done by the abandonment is not nearly so great as they represent. It is always a mistake to suppose that the Damodar floods bring down fertilising silt only; they are at times loaded with coarse sand to a considerable extent, and the deposit of this sand, instead of fertilising, seriously injures all arable lands. As a matter of fact there are many tracts in the course of these abandoned embankments which have been utterly ruined, and there is every reason to apprehend that the evil will be multiplied many-fold in time. The greatest mischief which the cultivators of the North West Provinces along the Ganges Canal apprehend, is the deposit of fine sand on their fields and the Damodar is not only rich in fine, but also in coarse sand. It is also a patent fact, that in course of the last 30 years, the abandonment of some of the right bank embankments has done no good whatever. It has to be borne in mind further, that on the Western side the spill of the Damodar is confronted by that of the Roopnarain, and the two opposing inundations do an amount of mischief which the proposed abandonment can in no way counteract. Of course the bund on the left side will be left secure, and that is the object which the Engineers are driving at in their suggestions. With that object they have got the embankment law of 1882 so framed as to cause the greatest harassment to the community concerned in it. That enactment makes it penal for any private individual to put a handful of earth in a breach which threatens to bring in a rush of water on his homestead and to wash away his wife and children along with his property, and this section (76) is being constantly worked so as to make the very name of embankment a curse to the community. It being assumed that embankments are injurious to the safety of the community, those who repair embankments are necessarily guilty of wrong-doing; but as long as the community is not satisfied that the theory is sound, and that it is better to allow one's children to be washed away by inundation, in order that some future generation might have fertile tracts to occupy, human instinct will work in a different line. The number of prosecutions in our courts under the Embankment Acts is a sad commentary on the solicitude of Government for the well-being of the community. To cite a single instance outof hundreds, we will refer to the case of Boikuntanath Roy, tried in appeal by Justices Prinsep and Macpherson in 1884. It is typical of an entire class. The charge was that the Zemindar had repaired a zemindari embankment a foot higher than its normal height, and the appellate judges rightly held that there was no datum to fix the normal height and a foot above or below it in loose earth subject to sinkage and washing away by rain water, is not a subject easy of proof. This opinion and many which had been given on similar occasions both before and after that date have hitherto not sufficed to convince the embankment officers and their heads that prosecutions in such cases is a premium on gross oppression. The embankment peons concerned find in it the best means of carrying on their peculations, either by threat or actual prosecution. The obvious course in cases where it is necessary to abandon embankments is to clear the tracts to be worked upon of all inhabitants by giving them compensation for their loss, and this is the key-note of our argument in our last article on the subject. As the Government is engaged in making inquiries on the subject we shall for the present content ourselves by urging the necessity of the enquiry comprising the question of compensation. With that subject omitted, or, what is worse, imaginarily magnified, no decision can be arrived at which will satisfy the demands of justice.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will inspect the Presidency Volunteers on the 23rd instant, when Lady Lansdowne will distribute the prizes. A large muster is expected on the occasion.

A DINNER will be given, we hear, to the Hon. Mr. H. J. Reynolds, C. S. I., senior Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, on his retirement. Sir Steuart Bayley will take the chair, and the date fixed upon is Saturday, the 30th instant. Mr. Reynolds is a worthy member of the Civil Service and has large sympathies for the people of the country. His retirement will be a great loss and sincerely regretted by all.

LADY CONNEMARA has left for England. There was a large attendance of Madras society on the Pier to bid adieu to her Ladyship.

THE Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 2nd of April, and visits Allahbad and Lucknow on his way to Simla.

A NEW drama called "*Sailaja*" is having a good run at the Bengal Theatre. It is a clever local play abounding in hard hits at the absurd demands made by parents in disposing of their sons in marriage. The songs are well sung and the acting is good throughout.

RUMOURS are said to be flying about, especially in Bombay, to the effect that Government intend to reduce the salt tax shortly. These rumours, says the *Englishman*, are absolutely baseless, and can only have a disturbing influence on trade.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, has presented his Army Estimates, and in doing so, explained the system it was intended to adopt for the defence of the United Kingdom, whereby the rapid mobilisation of the forces would be ensured. It was, he said, intended to establish three entrenched camps in case the necessity should arise of having to defend London.

LORD CROSS, Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the Lords, said that he was discussing with the Government of India whether it was possible to enlarge the graving dock at Bombay so as to make it available for the largest class of men-of-war.

A STUPID canard from the Southern Presidency which the 'special' of a daily contemporary has thought fit to wire:—It is said that an official in the South Arcot District has discovered that the ryots in that district have been told that on a certain day of which due notice will be given they must all refuse to pay land-tax, and be prepared to stand by their refusal, and that if they all combine thus, the British will be deprived of funds. It was on no better materials than these that people were convicted and sentenced to long terms of rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Salem riots.

THE new accelerated Mail Service does not give any indications of growing financial prosperity. The Post Office only realized Rs. 400 on the letters despatched by the last special mail train to Bombay.

IT pleases us much to hear that in connexion with the Dufferin-Lansdowne Fund, the Queen has presented to the Countess of Dufferin the order of Victoria and Albert, and has written an autograph letter expressing the Royal appreciation of the interest taken by her Ladyship in her Majesty's "Indian daughters," and of the good work she has done on their behalf. Her Majesty's interest in her Indian daughters as well as sons is truly great and we are deeply grateful for the graceful way in which Her Majesty expresses it. If everything is not done for the furtherance of their cause it is certainly not due to Her Majesty's lack of interest.

FALSE coins are finding large circulation in Patna, the Abkari Department of the District being naturally imposed upon the most. The organization of the utterers seems to be perfect for none has yet been traced. Pure spelter, lead, tin, silver and lead indiscriminately go into the combination.

THE benevolent intention of Government in rewarding distinguished services of its native officers in the Army, in the shape of making grants of *waste* lands, has received a sudden and as it seems to us rather unaccountable check. The number of grants every year is to be fixed irrespective of the number of deserving grantees and none is to receive more than 500 acres. The terms of tenure also have been made more strict. With the "pastures new" of Burma, where millions of acres are said to be lying idle, Government can very well afford to be liberal, and encourage the formation of a Military Settlement in Burma.

A RUSSIAN Conversion Loan of 170 millions of gold rouble has been issued.

THE *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that Austrian troops have taken up posts of observation along the Servian frontier in view of the crisis consequent on King Milan's abdication.

SIR CHARLES Warren who proved a failure as Chief at the Scotland Yard, has been appointed to the command of the Straits Settlement, and will leave Mr. Murro unmolested in his elevated rank.

SIR JOHN GORST, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Government of India attaches very little importance to the Cashmere letters. We have referred to these letters elsewhere. Colonel Nisbet's detailed report on the letters will be ready, it is said, in a few days. The result will be awaited with great anxiety. In this connection the *Indian Mirror* properly reminds *Lord Lansdowne* of several similar charges against the Maharaja Ranbir Sing :

When Captain Hayward was murdered on the Trans-Gilgit frontier, a document was produced purporting to prove that the deed was done at the instigation of Runbir Singh. This document was afterwards proved to have been a forgery. When Dr. Elmslie died in British India after his return from the Cashmere territory, it was reported that slow poison was administered to him at the instance of the late Maharaja. Of course, this charge afterwards proved to be false. Then, when Mr. Johnson, the Joint Commissioner of Ladakh, died, the same story was repeated. and with the like result. Again, when a severe famine visited Cashmere, hundreds of men were supposed to have been drowned in the Ular Lake, and a *perwannah* of the Maharajah, ordering this diabolical deed, was produced before the British representative in his Court. The story spread like wild-fire throughout India. Investigation followed, and the whole thing appeared to be a myth.

All these charges were proved to be false and the present is one of them. The letters may for aught we know be clever forgeries and the Maharaja's enemies are a legion. Lord Lansdowne, we have no doubt, will weigh the pros and cons of the case very carefully before comdemning a ruler whose loyalty to the British throne is above all reproach. There may be a powerful clique to see his ruin effected, but his Lordship, we are sure, will be able to penetrate the veil.

MR. QUINN, the Magistrate of Patna, will shortly take six months' leave. We can only hope that the missionaries who have an imaginary grievance against him have not made Patna too hot for him. He has the sympathy and support of the country in having discharged what he felt was his clear duty, and he commands the entire confidence of the Government and the public in his delicate position.

AT Friday's meeting of the Council Sir David Barbour moved that the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-charges be deferred until the next meeting of the Council. He also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882. Mr. Quinton presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the imposition of a Patwari-rate in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and make certain provisions respecting kanungos and patwaris in those provinces. Mr. Scoble moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in Lower Burma be referred back to Select Committee with instructions to submit a further Report at the next meeting of the Council.

PUNDITA RAMABAI'S "Home" for such Hindu Widows as may care to avail of it has been opened at Bombay. We have not heard what success has attended the starting of the Institution, but it is not likely to be very considerable so far as the better classes of the community are concerned. We hear that a Deputy Magistrate in Northern Bengal has started a somewhat similar scheme.

WE learn with great pleasure thatBabu Shamcharan Law has made a munificent offer of Rs. 52,000 to build an Eye Infirmary in the compound of the Medical College Hospital. An Eye Hospital is very much wanted in Calcutta. The only Opthalmic Hospital in Calcutta, to use the words of Dr. Smith, is to be found within the walls of the General Hospital, where there are no special arrangements for the isolation or segregation of those who are suffering from infectious diseases of the eye, so that those persons, the most to be pitied of their class, are either refused admittance into the Hospital, or are treated as outdoor patients. Again, there is no adequate accomodation for outdoor patients, and the arrangements for opthalmiscopic examinations of the eye are altogether faulty and inefficient. The importance of the boon which a special Eye Hospital will be to the people of Calcutta and Bengal cannot be over-estimated. It was proposed, it will be remembered, to erect such a Hospital to the memory of Babu Kristo Das Pal, but the project had to be abandoned for want of funds. Babu Shamcharan has nobly come forward to afford the much needed relief to the blind. This is not the first occasion that Babu Shamcharan has shown his large-hearted sympathy with the distressed. His munificent donation to Lady Dufferin's Zenana Hospital laid the public under deep obligations to him. We understand that the proposed Eye Hospital will be as a thanksgiving for Babu Shamcharan's recent recovery from severe illness. This is a form of thanksgiving which will be consecrated by the blessings of thousands. It must be a source of great satisfaction to Dr. Sanders, that the project for which he has laboured so long is at last to be carried into effect by one who profited by his medical skill.

COLONEL WATERHOUSE, the late President of the Asiatic Society, speaking in his annual address of the expenditure which had to be met on account of the repairs and alterations to the premises of the Society said : "We ought to realise that our income is barely sufficient to meet these recurring extraordinary expenses in addition to the ordinary calls upon it, and that every effort should be made to increase our resources, to the extent of at least Rs. 1,000 per annum, by the influx of additional members and the exercise of due economy. It is a matter of great regret to me to see so few new standard works added to our Library, but the expenditure for keeping up our magnificent series of periodicals already exceeds the Budget grant allotted for the purchase of books." This is a matter for serious consideration, and we hope the best attention of the Society will be given to.

WE are glad to notice that Raja Rajendralala Mitra was able to attend the last annual meeting of the Asiatic Society. Colonel Waterhouse, in noticing his presence, said :

"IT was a great pleasure to see my old friend, our Vice-President, and former President, Raja Rajendralala Mitra, the Nestor of the Society, recently among us once more, and I trust we may hope for his entire restoration to health."

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that the Raja has been restored to health, and has resumed his literary labours. That he may live long to enjoy the honors he has so richly earned is the earnest prayer of all his countrymen.

WE are glad to find that two students of the Jorhat Artizan school, Assam, have been granted special sholarships from the Williamson Endowment Fund. They will undergo a practical training in the Sibpur Engineering College for three years. Calcutta must in many respects and for some time continue to be the *Vilait* of our Asamese fellow subjects and we are glad to see them obtain special facilities for advancement.

THE High Court of Calcutta has laid down an important rule regarding the practice of the Lower Courts in taking up cases in their turn if they have not been reached on the date actually fixed, and striking them off for default, if parties fail to appear on the day of hearing though no formal notice is given to them of such date. Justices Tottenham and Gurudas Banerjee in delivering judgment, in the matter of Sheogopal Upadya and others *vs.* Mahabir Upaday and other defendants, said :—We think that the appellants must succeed in getting their appeal brought back on the file. The appeal was disposed of in the absence of the appellants on the 17th of August. The Code, section 556, allows a Court to dismiss an appeal for default if the appellant or his pleader is not present on the date fixed for hearing or any subsequent date to which the case has been postponed. We are informed that the only date fixed for the hearing of the appeal, as shown in the record, was the 16th of April last, and that there is no record of any adjourned date having been fixed. The appeal was called on the 17th of August and dismissed for default. It appears from the affidavit on the part of the appellants made afterwards in the Court below, that they subsequently became acquainted that the 17th of August had been fixed as the adjourned date. The date also does not appear upon the record. The appellants do not admit that they were ever made aware that the 17th of August had been fixed, and the respondents cannot show that such date was, in point of fact fixed. No doubt parties in the mofussil are aware of the practice of the court to take up cases in their turn if they have not been reached on the date actually fixed, but the practice of a Court cannot be allowed to prejudice parties unless the practice is in strict accordance with the law laid down in the Procedure Code. There being nothing to show that the 17th of August was fixed for the hearing of the appeal, we think that the Court below was wrong in dismissing the appeal on that date, and the order refusing to restore it against which the present appeal has been prefered must be set aside.',

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WARNER and Healy who made a plucky escape from the Presidency Jail and baffled all efforts of the Police in following their track for some time, have been re-captured in a manner that reflects the greatest credit on the officer who effected it. They were detected in the very act of the escape, but got away though a hue and cry was raised against them at once. It is pretty sure that they had friends both in and out of the jail, or else their retreat could not be so cleverly managed and so well covered. They were furnished with arms, amunition and money, but were in Jail custume when caught at the foot of the Susni hill in Birbhoom, 40 miles distant from Burdwan. Sub-Inspector Preonath Mukerjee of the Calcutta Detective Police with two village Chowkidars followed up the track of the runaways, while Superintends Hogg and Johnston and Inspectors Davis and Forsyth were prosecuting their enquiries in other directions. The Sub-Inspector visited more than fifty villages in Burdwan and about 3 P. M. on Monday he reached the village of Jonkuri, situated near a jungle at the foot of the Susni Hill and at a sudden turning of the road came unexpectedly upon Healy and Warner. A violent scrimmage took place, in the course of which the Sub-Inspector was badly hurt. But with the aid of some villagers Healy and Warner were secured. Before the Deputy-Commissioner Healy had the goodness to compliment the Sub-Inspector who he said was the "most plucky Native whom he had over known, and his conduct could not have been better if he had been a European ; while, after the capture he had acted with great kindness." Sub-Inspector Preonath Mukerjee's success is deserving of the highest praise and we have no doubt he will be substantially rewarded. Some light will now be thrown we trust on the conduct of the Jail accomplices of the convicts who organised and aided their escape.

The prisoners were duly placed before Mr. Marsden on Wednesday last when a number of witnesses were examined. In the evidence it transpired that the warden in charge had no

amunition, but only a gun, and he could do nothing, though he saw the prisoners escape, except raising the alarm and throwing his baton at them. The authorities will probably explain why the pagantry of an armed sentinal without amunition is allowed. A charge will be framed against the prisoners to-day when they will be committed to the Sessions to take their trial.

IT is rumoured that Mr. Beames will be restored to his temporary rank as a member of the Board of Revenue. It will be remembered by most people that he was removed from the Board for neglect of duty under certain sections of the law concerning the Civil Service and for being heavily in debt to those living within the jurisdiction of his district. For an officer of his rank the offence was a very grave one, and his removal from the Board to a subordinate position was the mildest punishment that the Government could think of the law itself specifying that an adequate punishment for him was dismissal from the Service. Sir Steuart Bayley has had the misfortune of dealing with many defaulting officers of his Service, and the impression he has produced on the minds of the people is that he is disposed to be over-leuient, and if the rumour be true he would, in raising Mr. Beames to the Board, be affording not only a fresh instance of leniency, but an insult to the good sense of the community and an outrage on justice. It is said that Mr. Beames has now paid off his debt to the people in his jurisdiction; but the question remains has he paid off his debts altogether, or is it a case of paying Paul by robbing Peter? Were it otherwise still the question remains, was he punished for being in debt, or for commiting deliberate breaches in the rules of the Service, and is the offence of commiting those breaches in any way compensated by getting out of the hands of the private money lenders, to get into those of private discount banks? Lord Landsdowne would commit a mistake if he would in any way help or tolerate a job like this. We sincerely hope that his lordship will give us no cause for disappointment in so grave and delicate a matter.

THE Orientalists of Europe intend to hold their next Congress (the eighth) at Stockholm and at Christiana from the 2nd to the 13th September 1889. They will this time bask under the patronage of His Majesty Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, and hope to be edified by two royal addresses. Their work will be conducted under five different *Sections*:—including 1st Egyptology; 2d Arian; 3d African; 4th Central and Eastern Asiatic; 5th Malayan and Polynesian. One of the most remarkable features of the Congress will be its linguistic character. The official languages employed at the general meetings will be English, French, German, Italian, Latin, and the Eastern languages. At the sectional meetings the president will decide if languages other than the above mentioned can be admitted. We wish the *savans* joy and edification by the conversation of their brethren in this temple of Babel.

THE death of Mr. Ericsson the great American inventor is reported. Though by birth a Swede he had long settled down in the United States where his inventive genius had the fullest play. The following particulars of his life may prove interesting to our readers:—

Although he had resided in New York for many years, Ericsson was born in Sweden, in the year 1803. He entered the navy as ensign in 1820, was employed in surveys in Northern Sweden, and rose to the rank of captain. In 1826 he came to England to introduce his invention of a "flame engine," but owing to the circumstances under which it was tried, it proved unsuccessful. Soon afterwards he resigned his commission in the Swedish navy, and devoted himself, in England, to mechanical inventions, including that of the steam boiler on the principle of artificial draught. This principle was applied in the "Novelty," a locomotive engine which he constructed to compete for a prize offered in 1829 by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the lightest and fastest locomotive engine. The "Novelty" failed, by an accident, to meet the conditions of the prize, which was awarded to George Stephenson. In 1839 he went to New York, where he was, in 1841, employed to construct the war steamer *Princeton*, the first ever built in which the propelling machinery was below the water line, and out of the reach of shot. To the London Exhibition of 1851 he sent several inventions, for which he received prizes. In 1852 he built the *Ericsson*, a steamer of 2,000 tons, fitted with caloric engines, which he had previously invented while in England, in 1833. Although the experiment was satisfactory in several respects, the engines did not develop sufficient power to give a requisite rate of speed, and he thereupon turned his attention to the manufacture of stationary caloric engines for purposes in which no great amount of power was required. He will be best known in connection with the "monitors" (so called from the name of the first one)—iron ships with revolving iron turrets for the guns. The *Monitor*, a small vessel built by him in 100 days, proved more than a match for the Confederate iron-clad *Merrimac*, which had just before (in March, 1862) easily destroyed the two finest frigates in the United States navy. Of late years he had been trying to perfect the solar engine.

THE first Election under the new Municipal Act of Calcutta, which was held on Friday last, passed off without any hitch and was a success. The Government of Bengal observed the day as a close holiday. But neither the High Court, nor the Banks nor the mercantile firms granted similar indulgences to their employes, and the result was that the day's proceedings were shorn of much of the *eclat* that they might otherwise have been attended with. Different wards had different polling stations, and the voting not being focussed at the Town Hall as on previous occasions, there was not that concentration of interest and excitement observed on those occasions. Though the rudeness and free fight attendant on such occasions in other countries have not fortunately been yet imported to India, Friday's affairs excited the livliest interest of all concerned, and the interest would have been considerably greater if a general holiday had added to the importance of the affair. The imperfection of the voting lists caused much disappointment, and electors, who went to the polling stations to exercise their franchise, were told that they could not do so "as their names were not down", while no little amusement was furnished by names appearing on the list of people who had been long dead. A representation had been made that the Elections should be postponed so that the lists might be revised and requests were in many cases made to record contingent votes. This was not done. The number of objections recorded was not great and the result may be taken to be fairly conclusive. A superior Police officer assisted by a number of subordinates conducted the polling and the police arrangements at the different stations were perfect. In some wards the contest was keen while at others the candidates who had no chance had the prudence to retire at an early period of the day, while at others again there was absolutely no contest. Most of the old Commissioners have retained their seats, though new blood has been infused in a perceptible degree. We cannot help regretting, however, that some very worthy and energetic and independent Commissioners like Babu Amritanath Mitra have been defeated. Their overthrow is a loss to the Corporation and we trust Government in appointing the nominated Commissioners will not forget their claims. The result of the polling seems to be as follows:—

Ward No.	1.	Kumar Binoy Krishna and Babu Behary Lal Mitra.
„	2.	Mr. N. N. Ghose and Babu Hury Prosonno Sen.
„	3.	Babus Kallynath Mitra and Kumar Susil Krishna Deb.
„	4.	Babus Nolin Behary Sirkar and Surut Chunder Mitra.
„	5.	Kumar Dinendronarain Roy and Babu Lal Behary Bysack.
„	6.	Dr. Bhubun Mohun Sircar and Babu Umakanto Sen.
„	7.	Babus Sew Bux Bogla and Juggurnath Khanna.
„	8.	Moulavie Budiruddin Hydar and Babu Sreenath Dutt.
„	9.	Babu Norendro Nath Sen and Dr. Zahir Uddin Ahmed.
„	10.	Babus Gonesh Chunder Chunder and Rash Behary Das.
„	11.	Dr. Mahendra lal Sircar and Babu Jogesh Chunder Dutt.
Ward No.	12.	Babu Nobin Chand Bural and Mr. W. H. Hallet.
„	13.	Moulavie Fuzleur Rahaman Khan and Babu Preonath Dutt.
„	14.	Babu Surendranath Bannerjee and Moulavie Ahmed.
„	15.	Moulavi Serajul Islam and Mr. H. E. Meades.
„	16.	Mr. H. S. J. Cotton and Dr. R. C. Sanders.
„	17.	Messrs. G. T. Doucett and J. Ghosal.
„	18.	Messrs. J. G. Apcar and Corkhill.
„	19.	Babu Amritalal Ghose and Saroda Prosad Roy.
„	20.	Babu Asutosh Biswas and Moulavie Mahamad Jawad.
„	21.	Mr. W. Swidhoe and Babu Kanty Ch. Banerjee.
„	22.	Babu Prannath Pundit and Kisory Lal Goswami.
„	23.	Babu Priyanath Mullik and Shama Churn Bose.
„	24.	Babu Amarendra Nath Chatterjee and Kumar Satya Sree Ghosal.
„	25.	Babu Money Lal Bannerjee and Akhil Chundra Mukerjee.

It will be thus been seen that thirty-six Hindoo, eight Christian and six Mahammedan gentlemen have been returned out of a total body of fifty four Hindoo, nine Mahammedan, and twelve Christian candidates. The uniform ratio between the successful and unsuccessful candidates for Municipal honors from each nationality is, therefore, 3 to 2, and there is absolutely no room for complaint that an important, minority has not been represented.

THE Exodus agitation which received a fresh and unexpected impetus from the well-known intentions of Lord Lansdowne and the Secretary of State in this regard and held out so good promises, now threatens to end in nothing very superior to the proverbial smoke. Lord Salisbury whose vision of Indian affairs does not seem to be generally very clear, is an indirect supporter of the system, as his Lordship is doubtful "whether it was desirable that the Government should always be subjected to the Anglo-Indian influence which made itself felt in Calcutta." Statements of this description will materially weaken the hands of Lord Lansdowne and his few supporters and the malcontents around the Vice-regal throne, interested in maintaining the evil, will immensely gain in strength. The upshot therefore of the whole thing will not be very remarkable, and although we have repeatedly heard for some time past that officers like the heads of Telegraph, Postal Survey or Marine Departments should not be permitted to take more than half a dozen clerks with them to Simla, if indeed it be their proper place, there will not be any material reduction that we can see in their or any clerical establishment. All the saving that we are promised will be by only cutting down the allowances of poor clerks who are certainly not very anxious for Simla residence. Mistrusting their honesty, warrants will be substituted in place of allowances for the railway journey; and it has been decided to totally abolish the education grants made to clerks with families. The case, as it seems to us, ought to be quite the contrary, and clerks who have to live away from their families in a climate which does not suit them should get some compensation for their numerous disadvantages. Lord Lansdowne is heavily handicapped in the matter of this important reform, and we can only hope that his lordship will rise superior to the difficulties and obstacles, for his Lordship enjoys the unanimous support of the country and the Press in this regard.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

(From the *South Birmingham, England, News.*)

IF there is any special duty which falls to the lot of the press, it is to commend and endorse that which is discovered to be meritorious and worthy, whether it be concerning persons or things. A striking illustration of this duty of commending the truly valuable has just come under our notice, and is here published for the benefit of our readers. "At 18, Lower Fazeley Street, Birmingham, lives Mr. W. Long, a smart-looking young man under thirty years of age, with a remarkably bright and intelligent face. Mr. Long is employed at Mr. Lyndon's spade manufactory in Birmingham. His usual work is what is technically known as "facing," but he also does "drawing," which is a very labourious occupation, and necessitates exposure to great heat. Ever since last Autumn the work there has been very busy, and the hands have been working overtime. The long hours, hard work, and extreme heat to which Mr. Long

was subject finally proved too much of a strain, and he was taken ill. He lost all spirit, his mouth became badly ulcerated, and he suffered from excruciating pain in the back. Speaking of his recovery, Mr. Long said—"One day while sitting at home a man left a little book, and having nothing to do just then I began to read it. I soon got interested and determined to give Warner's SAFE Cure a trial, being convinced that if it did me no good, it could do me no harm. I commenced taking it in small doses three times a day, and soon perceived it was doing me good in several ways. I had more spirit and less pain, my appetite returned, and I felt much better in every way; I continued with the medicine and was very soon a different man. I can work to-day and as well and with as little fatigue as ever I could in my life, and I owe my recovery to Warner's SAFE Cure.' Such is the story of Mr. Long as related by him to the Editor of the *News*.' The world is full of people who are suffering from the same great evil which undermined his health. Mr. Long felt it his duty to reveal the means that restored him to health, and the Editor of this paper believes it is clearly his duty, as an educator of the people, to make this case known to the public.

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page Illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart, M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive chracter, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of Thrort and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 13, 1889.

GENERAL,—Mr W H Page, District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, is allowed furlough for nine months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th March, 1889.

Babu Jadu Nath Dass, Canungoe, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, for one year, for the management of Government estates in the District of Dacca.

Babu Suresh Chunder Dass, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880, in the District of Bogra.

Mr Syed Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Moulvi Abdul Khair Mahomed Abdus Sobhan, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Syed Mahomed Israil, or until further orders.

Babu Hari Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Khetter Mohun Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hari Mohun Sen, or further orders.

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for one month under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. T. Inglis was employed as Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the District of Furridpore from the 19th December, 1888, to the 14th January, 1889.

Mr. R. M. Waller, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 20 February, 1889.

Mr. L. Palit, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of special leave for three months.

Babu Chander Narain Singh, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 72 of the the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16 instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kalibar Mukerji is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chunder Narain Singh, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of that District.

Mr. A. W. B. Power, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 4th instant, vice Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, on furlough.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 4th instant, vice Mr. A. W. B. Power.

Mr. H. H. Heard, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th instant, or such subsequent date as he he may be relieved.

Mr. R. C. Dutt Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for two months and five days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant.

Lieutenant C. G. Reid, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Crops, is allowed leave for eight months from such date as may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Ram Churn Mullic, Temporary Munsiff of Sundip, and Babu Aswini Kumar Bose, Munsiff of Hattia, in the District of Noakholly, who excercise the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Upendro Chunder Mukerji, Deguty Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Sarat Chunder Sen, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Brahmunberiah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kanti Chunder Mukerji, or until further orders,

Babu Devendra Bijoy Bose, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Dinagepore, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Joy Gopal Singh, or until further orders.

Babu Amulya Churn Mitter, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Azimgunge, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kally Nath Dhur, or until further orders.

Babu Behari Lall Chatterji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Bagirhat, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gopi Krishna Bannerji, or until further orders.

Mr. E. C. Ryland, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagongi Hill Tracts, is vested with powers equivalent to those of a Magistrate of the second class.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, First Munsiff of Contai, in the District of Midnapore, having been permitted to return to duty on the 30th January, 1889, the unexpired portion of the furlough for one year granted to him on the 2nd May, 1888, is cancelled.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

Babu Kally Nath Dhur, Munsiff of Azimgunge, in the District of Murshidabad, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th March 1889, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Gopikrishna Bannerji. second Munsiff of Bagirhat, in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 73, rule I, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th March, 1889, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Ghose, First Munsiff of Cutwa, in the District of Burdwan, is allowed leave up to the 28th February, 1889, under section 128, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th February 1889.

Babu Gopal Krishna Ghose, Second Munsiff of Narail, in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for two months, under sections 128 and 141 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 16th February, 1889.

Babu Kanti Chunder Mukerji, First Munsiff of Brahmanberiah, in the District of Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month, viz., six days under section 73, rule 3 of the Civil Leave Code and the remaining period under section 73 rule 1 of the same Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Joy Gopal Singh, Munsiff of Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 134, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerji, Munsiff of Sitamarhi, in the District of Tirhut, is allowed leave for ten days under section 73, rule I, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 31st January, 1889.

Advertisements.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall. on Thursday, the 21st March 1889, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Budget for the year 1889-90 as revised by the Committee.

2. To fix the rates at which the rates and taxes are to be imposed for the year commencing on the Ist April 1889 under section 4, Schednle XIII Act II (B. C.) of 1888.

3. To renew the licenses for the licensed markets under Section 355 for the year 1889-90 as recommended by the Market Committee.

4. Letter from the Government of Bengal relating to pensions and gratuities to servants of the Suburban Municipality.

5. Mr. Simmons to move—

That the following matters be referred to the Engineering Department for early preparation and report to the Corporation :—

(1) That a survey be prepared showing reduced levels of the land lying between the present sewer out-fall and the Biddiadhurree River. The following reduced levels to be shown :—

(*a*) Highest known " high water" of the Biddiadhuree.
(*b*) Lowest ditto ditto.
(*c*) Invert of the out fall sewer.
(*d*) Sewer invert immediately *above* the Entally pumps.
(*e*) Sewer invert immediately *below* the Entally pumps.

2. That a table be prepared shewing the quantity of sewage pumped by the Entally sewage pumps per minute and per hour, day and night, daily since the establishment of the pumps ; *or* that such a table be prepared from information in the possession of the Engineer's Department, from which the maximum quantity of sewage pumped m aybe determined.

9. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 23rd February and 9th March 1889.

7. Vital statistics for the month of January 1889.

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held.

1. The Chairman to lay upon the table Fire Brigade Budget for the year ending 31st March 1889-90.

2. To cancel the licenses of the undermentioned premises as jute warehouses :—

No. 25 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street and 56 Strand Road, both the owners having signified their intention not to renew their licenses.

JHON COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

70

DRAFTSMAN SURVEYOR, ESTIMATOR.

Required for the District Engineer's office Bhagalpur a neat and skilful draftsman; who must also be anualified compass and chain surveyor and leveller, able as an Estimator to take out and check quantities from drawings of all kinds and to examine Estimates. Applications should be accompanied by specification of acquirements, specimen of hand drawing or tracing and copies of certificates. Salary commencing at Rs. 50 per month rising to 60 in 5 years by annual increments. The selected candidate will be appointed at first temporarily or on probation. Applications to be made before the 25th March and to be addressed to the Vice Chairman District Board's office Bhagalpur.

A. A. WACE
Chairman,
District Board.

BHAGALPUR
The 14th March 1889. 68

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LIMITED.

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Capital paid-up	... „	250,000
Funds, and property in hand exceed	... £	2,600,000

The rates of premium for Life Assurance have been carefully constructed upon the most reliable data available, and while moderate to the assured, will be found to stand the test of time.

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Funds and property *in hand* including paid-up Capital on 31st December 1887, £2,613,059, of which £1,070,064, constituted the Life Trust Fund.

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3. Assurances for short terms of years certain.

4. Endowment Assurances with or without profit payable at a specified age, or sooner in the event of previous death.

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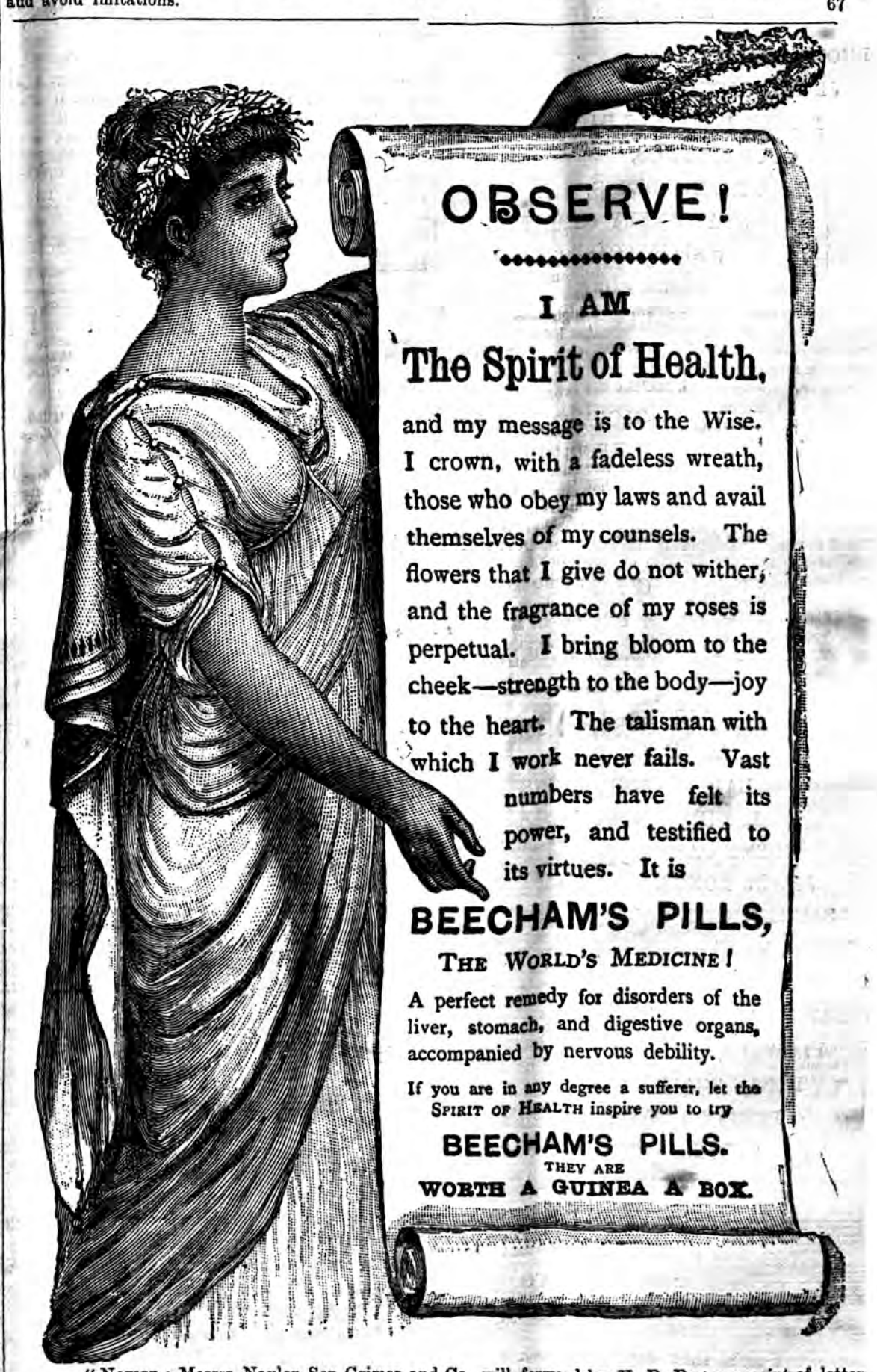

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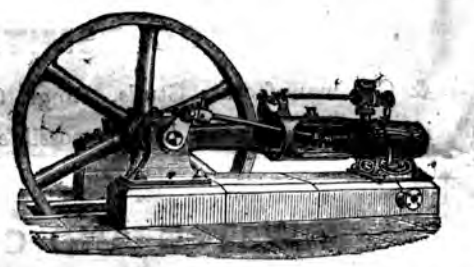

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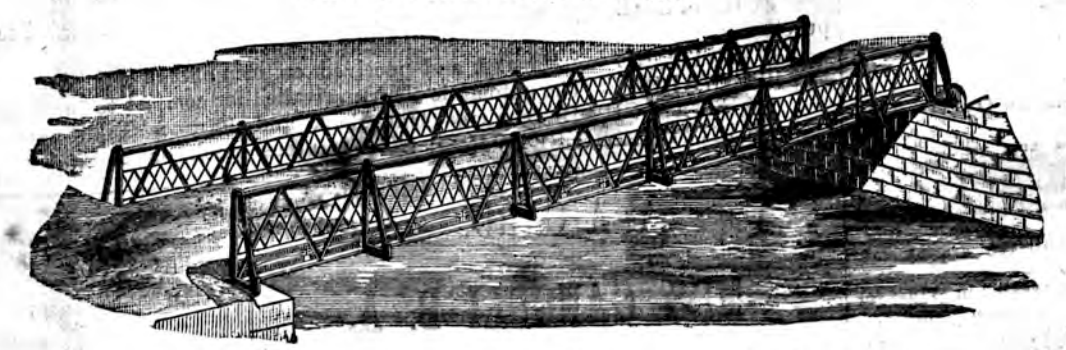

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We need not add anything as to the merits of the works proposed to be offered to the public for the names of their authors are sufficient to recommend them to the notice of every enlightened man. These books are now out of print and it is proposed to reissue them in the form of monthly magazines on and from the 1st May 1889.

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For Messrs Sunker Dass & Ram Bullub.

KHAGOLE
16*th Feb.* 1889.

N. B. The completion of the works quoted above will be followed by a publication of the English translation of Akbarnamah, Ayeen Akbary Shahnamah of Firdousi, Fraser's Nadir Shah &c 59

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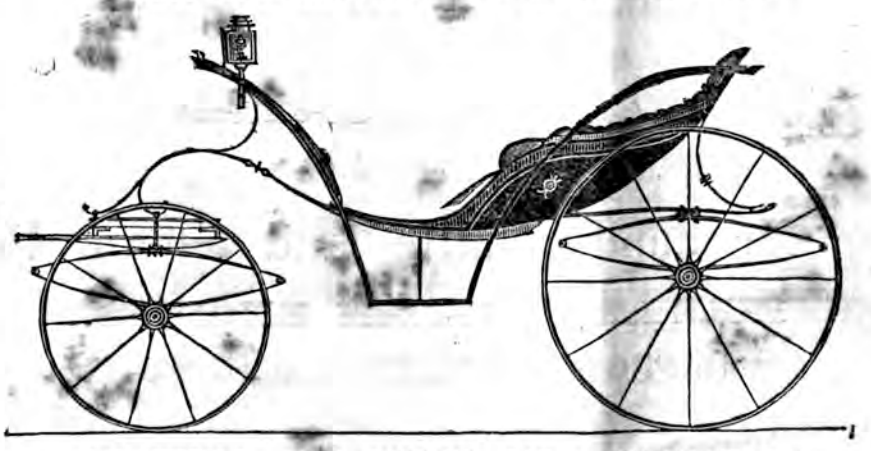

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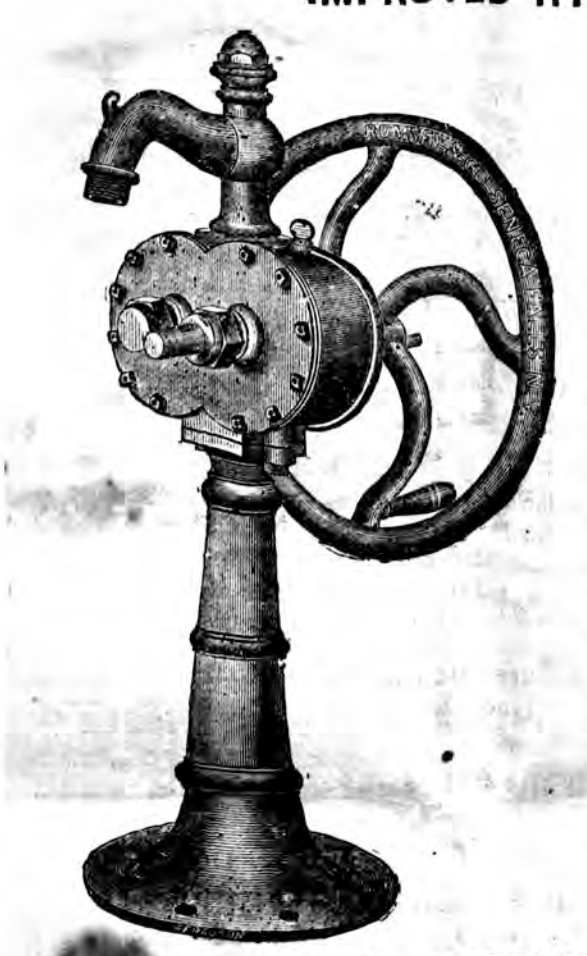

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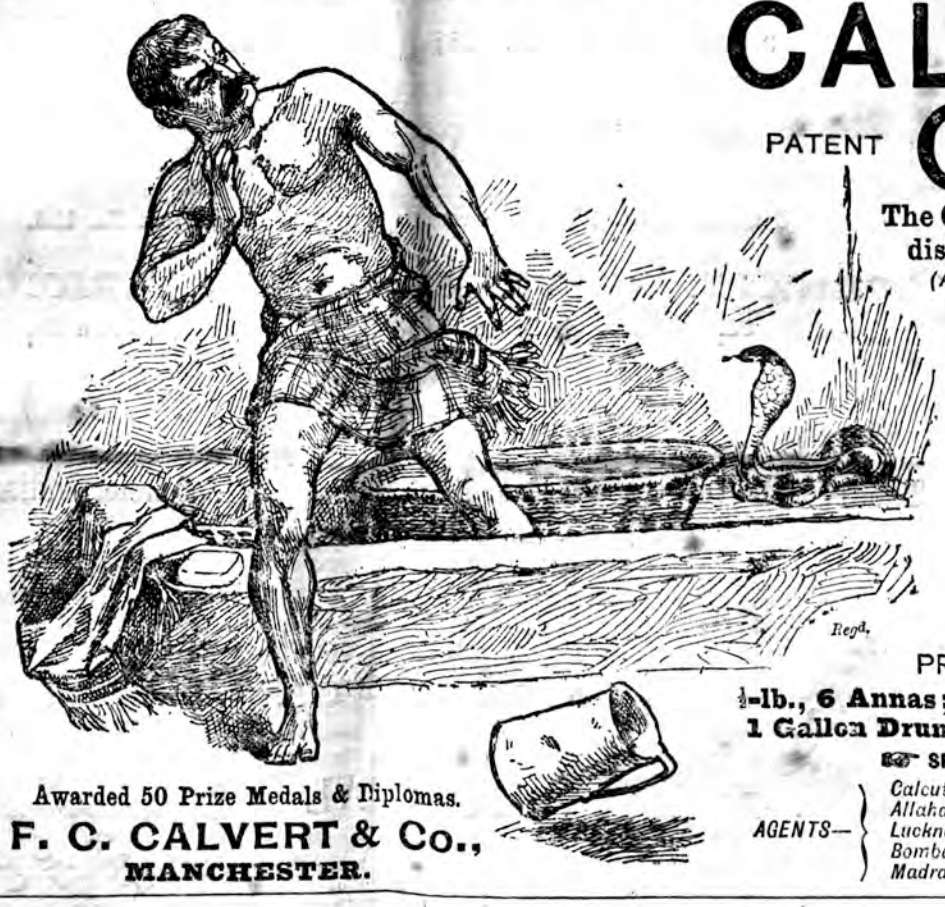

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বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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